

Dr. Channing.

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THE TERMS OF THE WESTERN CHRISTIAN are as follows:—The paper will be sent to any subscriber, on receipt of the price, and will be continued as long as the subscription is paid for. No paper will be sent to any subscriber, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all bills are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of one dollar per square for the first week, and at half price for each subsequent week. The square is defined as ten lines of type, and the price is for the space, and not for the number of insertions. The paper is published every week, and is sent to all subscribers by mail, or by express, at the option of the subscriber. The price of the paper is one dollar per annum, in advance. The paper is published by JAMES A. CHASE, at No. 10, N. 2nd St., Philadelphia.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**A Black Law.**—According to the Boston Patriot by the amendment to the Marriage Bill, proposed by Mr. Bigelow of Boston, and passed in the House of Representatives on Saturday, it is made lawful for any authorized person to join in marriage any negro, mulatto, or indian, to any person. Formerly the law imposed penalty on any one so marrying, and the marriage itself was declared both null and void.

We look upon this amendment as one of the most revolting and derogatory that could have been enacted by an intelligent legislature. That enlightened lawgivers should travel out of the way to legalize matrimony between the black and white population, especially in Massachusetts, where, according to the late census, there are 14,000 more females than males, is a circumstance of the most "unnatural dye," and one that should meet with the reprehension of all the other states. A terrible outcry was justly raised against such a proposition, when, as alleged, it emanated from Miss Wright; but now that it is legally sanctioned by the "wise ones of the east," the obloquy, should justly be visited upon that body.

Let it for a moment be supposed, that some honorable senator on his return home from his legislative avocations, should find an only daughter, the pride of his heart and the ornament of his name, wedded to a negro—his outler or any other menial. Would not the retribution seem just, and the operation of the law in this instance strike him as unnatural? Would not the father turn away in distraction and shame at the results of his own legislation? Yet why may not such a case occur? In absolving from penalty those who unite in the bonds of matrimony the "thick lipped African" and the fair beings of a less torrid clime, the crime and indelicacy of such union are also to a certain extent obliterated, and an inducement is held out for such marriages.—What mad spirit of philanthropy could have induced the Massachusetts legislators to enact such a law, we are at a loss to determine, as we are also to imagine what commendable or humane results could possibly grow out of an enactment. With these impressions, and with the most liberal construction of the phrase, "all men were created free and equal," we cannot but estimate such a law but as disgraceful to the country.—*Penn. Inquirer.*

The Supreme Court, as our readers already know, has actually decided the case of "the Cherokee Nation against Georgia," in favor of the latter, and has thus distinctly admitted the right of the State to extend her jurisdiction over all her territory. This important case, respecting the issue of which there has been great anxiety and excitement in every quarter of the Union, has thus been settled by the refusal of the Court to grant the injunction prayed for. We are glad that it has terminated in this peaceful manner: but it is still a matter of some curiosity to learn how that august tribunal has chanced, for the first time in its life, to give a decision in favor of State Rights? When was it ever known before to doubt its own jurisdiction in any case whatever? How has it happened, that after committing encroachment upon encroachment, usurpation upon usurpation, and taking cognizance of questions involving the sovereignty of a State with as little ceremony as it would of the most ordinary law case, it has now discovered that "to arbitrate this question would be to assume a political power," and that such power "was not intended to be vested in it. How long is it since that Court has entertained doubts of its powers, or felt such delicacy and modesty in political affairs? What new light has suddenly burst upon it? Has it really seen the error of its way, and taken

new and correct views of the structure of our government, and of the relative rights and powers of the federal and State authorities? Or was this decision the result of prudence and discretion? Had the case of Tassels any influence upon it? Did the Court remember that Georgia had already spurned, and would again spurn its authority, and did it therefore shrink from the consequences of assuming a power which it could not have exerted, or attempted to enforce, except at imminent hazard of a dissolution of the union? Be this as it may, however, it is an important decision in favor of State Rights. The Northern philanthropists, who have been long endeavoring to excite the Indians to resistance, will no doubt be disappointed with it. There will now be no commotion nor conflict—no tragical scenes at which humanity might weep. But it will be a source of gratification, not only to the advocates of State Rights, but to all who value public tranquillity, and the harmony and perpetuity of our union. The Indians, finding themselves unsupported in their ridiculous claim of sovereignty by the Court—seeing that they are not recognized as "a foreign nation," but merely regarded as "a domestic dependent people, holding the same relation to the U. States, which wards do to their guardians"—will now probably abandon their useless struggle for ideal rights, and either submit, as becomes them, to the jurisdiction of Georgia, or remove, conformably to the Act of Congress on the subject, to the West of the Mississippi. This latter course is decidedly the best, and all who desire their real welfare, should now join in inducing them to adopt it. *Charleston Mercury.*

**Columbus.**—A Correspondent of the Macon Telegraph, who writes from Havana, thus describes the tomb of Columbus:

"My first pilgrimage has been made to the Tomb of Columbus. I need not say it is the most splendid I have ever seen, for I have never seen any thing which can be placed in comparison with it. It stands without the walls, and under one of the most splendid domes of the Cathedral; its form is that of a temple surrounded with pillars standing on a massive basement or pedestal, in front of which there is a small portal between four miniature columns, within which the box containing his remains is said to be deposited—within the temple is a statue about three feet high. The material of the whole temple is of the most beautiful indian marble; and is said, by travellers who have visited Italy, that they have never seen so beautiful a piece of sculpture there or elsewhere. It was made entirely in Italy, and brought ready to be set up here. In the morning I attended mass, at the Cathedral, the tomb of Columbus was surrounded with candlesticks, I should think nearly three feet in length of massive gold, while every thing around corresponded in style and richness of ornament.

"The Cathedral itself far surpasses any thing I had ever seen or heard imagined, in the beauty and style of its architecture of its length, breadth, width, or height, I will not undertake to form what I would call a correct opinion; for the eye and mind of the visitor is so deeply impressed with the awe and solemnity of such a scene, as to be wholly unprepared to make estimates of measurement. Its high towering domes—its massive columns and arches—its beautiful statuary and paintings all strike the eye with wonder, in which the mind is lost in thought. Add to this the expressive solemnity of the rites and ceremonies, which were constantly going on at the shrine and confessionals, which were so distant that the priests were out of reach of each other's voices, you will not be surprised that I was impressed with feelings beyond description."

**Anecdote of Lord Byron.** Mr. Millingen, in his forthcoming work on Greece, gives an exceedingly minute account of the noble poet. He informs us that he always wore gloves, drank green tea and gin profusely;

and of his self denial, where his appetite was inclined to risk his figure, gives the following example:—"On dinner being served up, although several dishes of meat were upon the table, Lord Byron did not partake of any; his custom being to eat meat only once a month. Soup, a few vegetables, a considerable portion of English cheese, with some fried crusts of bread and fruit, constituted his daily fare. He ate with great rapidity, and drank freely. There happened to be on the table a roasted capon, the good looks of which so powerfully tempted him, that after wistfully eyeing it, he was on the point of taking a leg; but suddenly recollecting the rule he had imposed on himself, he left it in the dish, desiring his servant to let the capon be kept till the next day, when his month would be out." The anecdotes we subjoin are the newest we can find; the last days of Byron's life having been so repeatedly before the public. "During the earlier part of his youth, his then very limited revenues were soon exhausted by his extravagant expenses in London, and especially by his frequenting the gaming houses. He had borrowed so much from the usurers, that none were to be found humane enough to advance him any farther sum, at whatever interest he offered. One morning after a sleepless night, spent at one of those establishments, in which he had lost all of his money, he heard a coach stop before his lodgings, and soon after saw a lady of rank, who had given him proofs of the most ardent attachment, enter his room. She held a small casket in her hand, and on depositing it on the table, told him that, hearing of the pecuniary misfortunes he had met with, and fearing he might find himself in embarrassed circumstances, she had brought him all her jewels and money, and requested he would accept them as proofs of her affection. "Go, and take back with you," said Lord B. sternly, "your trinkets and money. I am not a man to be imposed upon by cant; and you know full well that you would never have brought such things to me had you supposed me vile enough to accept them. Mention being once made before him of the frequent errors of judgment into which a person may be led by the appearances of physiognomy, he observed, "You are young men, and may, therefore, have occasion to derive benefit from this precept of mine: never give your entire faith to any one whose eyes are grey." On its being remarked to him, that his own were of that very color, he added, "Do you think I consider myself an exception to this, I might say, universal rule? it would have been well for many, who have had to deal with me, had they been guided by it."

## IMPORTANCE OF RELIGION.

If you brake down the public ordinances of Religion, you will instantly break down the bulwarks of public virtue; and if you obliterate from society the public worship of God, you will speedily destroy in the minds of its members—you will quickly efface from the conscience of man, all regard for the laws and the appointments of humanity. if you destroy the sanction of Religion, or if you neglect and despise them in the 'high places' of the land, you will annul the efficacy of its enactments in the cottage and if you take away the influence of its restraints and denunciations from the minds of the mass of mankind, you have annihilated, in their estimation, the influence of political power and authority. Let the experiment be made once; and we are sure it will never be repeated. Infidelity will occupy the seats of justice and of mercy. The Halls of legislation will be filled with a wild group of disorderly and chimerical visions. The dreams of a vain philosophy will take the place of the dictates of moral and religious truth. Improvement and refinement will be held out in prospect, while degeneracy and degradation are experienced in fact. A new era of regeneration and blessedness will be preached up by the disciples of falsehood, while the ministers of truth are an-

nouncing the approach of debasement and misery. The relaxation of public principle will speedily spread its baleful effects over the lowest condition of private life. The abolition of the public establishments of religion will be followed by the subversion of public tranquillity and happiness. Vile men will be exalted, and the wicked will walk on every side. The demoralising contagion of profaneeness and profligacy, will extend through all ranks in the community; and all the parade of laws and proclamations will not be able to preserve the boundaries of personal honor and fidelity entire or inviolate.

Rev. John Macbeth.

## FROM THE VESTER PLEASER.

**Postage.**—As the question appears to be agitated in Congress, and in different parts of the Union, relative to the disposal of the funds, when the National Debt is discharged, why would it not be good policy to relieve the people of a heavy tax, by lessening the postage on letters and newspapers. Letter postage, although rated rather high, can still be endured—the major part of letters being, it is believed, received by men of business, presumed able to encounter the expense. It is the newspaper postage of which we most complain, and which we consider ought to be reduced at least one half. It is more seriously felt in the country than in cities, and the whole burden eventually falls on the printers. The prices of weekly country papers are established at two dollars per annum—but in order to induce people to take the papers by mail, the publishers are compelled to reduce that paltry sum one quarter. We believe that the proposed reduction might be made without materially affecting our national revenue, and at the same time be the means of benefiting many, whose usefulness in society is but too poorly recompensed—"Intelligence is the life of liberty"—and the Press is, undoubtedly its greatest auxiliary. Every facility should, therefore, be offered for an extensive circulation of newspapers.

The National Journal, the principal organ of the Clay party at Washington City, notices the report current in 1827, and mentioned at the time, in newspapers, especially in those of Baltimore, that during that year, Mr. Crawford either applied, or expressed his willingness to the party which supported Mr. Adams, to serve as Vice President.—"This," (says the Journal), has never yet been denied, and it becomes important to understand whether the statement made at that time is founded on truth. If not, it should now be denied." We too think so; and shall be highly pleased, should the Southern Recorder not consider silence on the subject to be expedient.

## Macon Telegraph.

**Fortifications.**—The following are the appropriations made for fortifications, for the present year:—For George's Island, Boston harbor, \$5,000; Fort Adams, (R. I.) \$100,000; Fort Hamilton, (N. Y.) \$10,000; Fort Columbus and Castle Williams, (N. Y.) \$25,000; Fort Monroe, (Va.) \$80,000; Fort Calhoun, (Va.) \$80,000; Fort Macon, \$80,000; Fort on Oak Island, (N. C.) \$95,000; Fortifications at Charleston, (S. C.) \$45,000; do. at Pensacola, \$100,000; Fort at Mobile Point, \$90,000; Battery at Bienville, (La.) \$3000; Fort Wood, (Lou.) \$3600—Contingencies, \$10,000. The sum of \$208,000 is appropriated for carrying on the work of the Delaware Breakwater.

While Bruce, the traveller, one day was at the house of a relation in East Lothian, a gentleman present bluntly observed that it was impossible that the natives of Abyssinia could eat raw meat. Bruce said not a word, but leaving the room, he shortly returned from the kitchen with a piece of raw beefsteak, peppered and salted in the Abyssinian fashion. 'You will eat that, sir, or fight me,' he said. When the gentleman

had eaten up the raw flesh, (most willingly would he have eaten his words instead.) Bruce calmly observed, 'Now, sir, you will never again say it is impossible.'

## ADVICE TO APPRENTICES.

1. Having selected your profession, resolve not to abandon it; but by a life of industry and enterprise to adorn it. You will be much more likely to succeed in business you have long studied, than in that you know but little.
2. Select the best company in your power to obtain, and let your conversation be on those things which you wish to learn. Frequent conversation will elicit much instruction.
3. Obtain a friend to select for you the best books on morality, religion, and the liberal arts, and particularly those which treat on your own profession. It is not the reading of many books that makes a man wise, but the treading of only those which can impart wisdom.
4. Thoroughly understand what you read; take notes of all that is worth remembering, and frequently review what you have written.
5. Select for your model, the purest and greatest characters, and always endeavor to imitate their virtues, and to emulate their greatness.
6. Serve God, attend his worship; and endeavor to set an example of piety, charity, and sobriety to all around you.
7. Love your country; respect your rulers; treat with kindness your fellow apprentices; let your great aim be usefulness to mankind.
8. Get all you can by honest industry; spend none extravagantly; and provide largely for old age.
9. In a word, think much; act circumspectly, and live usefully.

## GOOD ADVICE TO YOUTH.

From a work by the Rev. Henry Hildreth, of Gloucester, recently published.

It is highly important, to young friends, that you early acquire and establish habits of economy in matters of expense. It is important to your own personal welfare, to your success in the world, as well as to the welfare of your country. Young people are apt to entertain extravagant and absurd notions of life, estimate their enjoyments by the money they cost, to choose enjoyments which are expensive, and connected with display. But you may depend upon it the most valuable enjoyments are easily obtained, they cost but little money, and are within the reach of all, of the poor as well as of the rich. If a person's design is to secure such privileges and enjoyments only as are connected with virtue, with sobriety, intellectual improvements, and elevation of character, he may carry his designs into operation with very limited funds. It is dissipation, sensual enjoyments, enjoyments which have no good moral tendency; it is such enjoyments as these that cost money, and very often put young persons upon disagreeable and dishonorable expedients to meet their expenses. The truth is, men's dispensable wants, wants which their own folly have created, or which the absurd customs of society have imposed—those wants are all expensive; and they do more than a little to prevent young people rising in the world—to bring on failures, discouragements, habits of intemperance and crimes.

**Maxim.**—When youth made me sanguine, I hoped mankind might be set right. Now that I am very old, I sit down with this lazy maxim, that, unless one could cure men of being fools, it is to no purpose to cure them of any folly, as it is only making room for some other. *Walpole.*

**A New Yankee "Notion."**—The New England pedlars are truly the most ingenious people in the world—it is said that they have lately invented a new "Notion" for merchandizing, being no more nor less, than "real Havana Segars" made of oak leaves, covered with a slight wrapper of Tebacco.



## Political.

FROM THE UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH.  
MR. M. VAN BUREN.

The treacherous attempt of Mr. Van Buren to sell the suffrages of his native State in 1837, yet lives and rankles in the memory of every honest freeman of New York. Through his agents in the Senate, he procured upon the Legislature of that State a defeat of the alteration of the electoral law, desired by the people; and vainly hoped, by this device, to fulfill the condition of his contract, which required the vote for William H. Crawford. The decision of that Legislature frowned upon his presumption, and the day dream of his ambition lost its beauty for a season! Now, if your readers will indulge me, for a moment, with their attention to a train of other circumstances, well authenticated by the public journals, I am confident they will impart much light to the subject of the prevailing controversy; and confirm the well founded suspicion of the late President that an insidious movement, as early as April, 1837, was warily contrived for the destruction of his political character.

The crafty manager, for a time, stood alone. Even the walls of St. Tammany echoed not his name! The subordinates of a "Regency" hesitated to accord to him their fealty; and he cast around him for rescue from total desolation; He soon noted the "Signs of the Times," and thought he saw no doubtful signs of the near campaign: Himself, and a few ambitious partisans of the cause, party of 1836, perceiving the harmonious relations that subsisted between General Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, and well believing that the Hero of New Orleans would triumph in the contest of '38, now cautiously conferred about the means to be devised, first, to defeat the election of the Vice President, and then to alienate from him the friendship of General Jackson. Preparatory to more decided operations, Messrs. Van Buren and Campbell, immediately after the session of Congress of 1836-37, visited Mr. Crawford in Georgia, and, as is seen in Mr. C.'s letter to Mr. Balch, of Tennessee, the nature and object of their visit involved important arrangements for the then approaching election; and they were fully commissioned "on all proper occasions" to disclose the opinions of Mr. Crawford on the subject. It may be well here to observe, that Mr. Crawford's misdeeds against Mr. Calhoun were all discharged upon Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, New York, and other States, subsequently to Mr. Van Buren's visit; and that the evidence of an existing plot against the Vice President, is sufficiently indicated in the successive nominations of Maryland, Georgia, and New York.

Mr. Van Buren took leave of Mr. Crawford some time in May 1837, and, after trying a while at Baltimore, arrived at Albany in the month of June: In July following the State of Maryland, by convention assembled in the city of Baltimore, nominated Andrew Jackson as a candidate for the office of President of the United States; and, after much tumultuous discussion, expunged from the resolution the name of John C. Calhoun for Vice President. The motion to strike out the name of Mr. Calhoun, was submitted and advocated by Crawford men exclusively. On the 19th of December, the Legislature of Georgia nominated Wm. H. Crawford as a candidate for the office of Vice President;—only *five days* after his extraordinary despatch to A. Balch, Esq., wherein he says: "The only difficulty that this State has upon that subject is, that if Jackson should be elected Calhoun will come into power. I confess I am not apprehensive of such a result: for ——— writes me," &c. Again: "If you can ascertain that Calhoun will not be benefited by Jackson's election, you will do him (Jackson) a benefit by communicating the information to me." About this period the *Albany Argus* first opened its columns to a touch of kindness for the General, and proposed an armistice under a white flag, to the New York Enquirer, then conducted by M. M. Noah. The editor of the "Argus" was forthwith instructed to marshal the forces of the "Regency" for the approaching legislative caucus; and, accordingly, on the 1st of Feb. 1838, a caucus of the New York Legislature nominated Andrew Jackson for President and excluded the name of John C. Calhoun from the nomination as Vice President.

Now what, we would ask, can an honest mind infer from this extraordinary succession of events? Mr. Van Buren, at this time, entirely uncommitted on the subject of the election of General Jackson, in April, 1837, visits Mr. Crawford, the avowed enemy of Mr. Calhoun, and confers freely with him on the much agitated question of the Presidency and Vice Presidency; and receives a commission, "on all proper occasions," to express Mr. Crawford's sentiments on that subject. Returning homeward, he tarries at Baltimore, and entertains sundry friends of Mr. Crawford, with a private interchange of sentiment on the engross-

ing topic of the day. At the State Convention, which soon after met in that city, and nominated General Jackson, the name of Calhoun was stricken from the resolution, and no Vice President was named. Then the letter of Crawford to Balch of the 14th December, 1837, extracts of which we have quoted above. On the 19th followed the nomination, by the Legislature of Georgia, of William H. Crawford, as Vice President of the United States; and, on the 1st February, 1838, at a legislative caucus of New York, we have the nomination of Andrew Jackson for President, the manager carefully reserving the nomination of a Vice President for further advancement. Does not this look like conspiracy? Has it not the aspect of a concerted intrigue? We are not disposed to reflect unjustly on Mr. Van Buren; but we must be permitted to say, that circumstances so peculiar in themselves can hardly fail to produce an unfavorable impression of the Secretary's "motives."

He boldly disclaims all participation in the conspiracy, and sneeringly asks, "what motive" he could have for impairing the political prospects of Mr. Calhoun? As if he would exult in his proud ascendancy in the councils of the nation! Mr. Van Buren, it seems, is yet to learn, that nothing so becomes a man in lofty station, like humility. It is the earnest of great promise in the officer, and the pledge of merit in the man. Without it, genius and attainments are always disgusting—with it, dulness and ignorance are sometimes sufferable.

The humble instruments in this affair will be attended to to-morrow. LEO.  
Old Dominion, March 21, 1831.

### BANK ROBBERY.

As the all absorbing topic of the day is in relation to the late robbery of the City Bank, and as I have heard it frequently remarked, that no robbery of equal extent had ever been committed in this country, I send you the following account of two Bank robberies under similar circumstances.

In the year 1798 the Bank of Pennsylvania, then kept in the Carpenters' Hall, in Philadelphia was entered, and about one hundred and sixty thousand dollars taken away. As no force appeared to have been committed, the natural conclusion was, that the bank locks had been opened by means of false keys. The directors attached suspicion to Mr. Patrick Lyon, a very ingenious blacksmith, who made the original keys for the iron doors, which he had also manufactured. On inquiry being made for Lyon, it was found that he had, just after the robbery, left the city in a shallop for Cape May, to which place he was pursued, apprehended, and brought back a prisoner to the city, and committed to jail, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery. The yellow fever was then prevailing in Philadelphia; most of the inhabitants had removed to the country, and the poor honest fellow remained in confinement a considerable time. An upright jury awarded him \$13,000 damages against the directors of the bank. During the following winter a journeyman carpenter, I believe his name was Davis, began to move in a considerable style, made deposits in different banks, and endeavored to make his way into company other than that he had been accustomed to. This excited the suspicion of the Mayor, who I believe was Mr. Robert Wharton. He laid his plans, apprehended Davis, and obtained from him within a few thousand dollars of the amount abstracted from the bank. I do not recollect if he was punished; but I believe he was not. It appeared that he had acted in conjunction with the man having charge of the keys to take to the cashier's house. This man died of the yellow fever the same season, being taken ill immediately after the robbery.

The other case was that of the old branch bank at Charleston, S. C. which was also entered by means of false keys, and one hundred and sixty or seventy thousand dollars taken off, all in gold and silver. The directors offered a reward of ten thousand dollars, which set to work almost the whole city; every suspicious person, conversation, and observation, were reported to the directors, when the following circumstances brought the matter to light. A man by the name of Gray, went into a Grocery store, and paid a small debt in specie. As he was a man known to be very short of cash, the grocer observed to him, that if he was not a person of good character, they would suppose he had robbed the bank. On which observation he was observed to change color, could hardly speak, and appeared to be choked; took up a bottle, and drank off near half a pint of rum. Some persons present began to joke with him, and elicited sufficient to induce the bank to apprehend him; yet nothing could be brought against him. A slave of his was taken up and put in confinement was coaxed and threatened, but nothing could be elicited from him, and he was discharged. Another slave of Gray's was apprehended, and on a promise of his freedom developed the whole of the robbery, pointed out the place where the money was concealed—which was in a hole near his

master's door covered with sawdust, about one and a quarter miles out of the city—to which place the captain of the guard with his men repaired and found the whole of the money taken from the bank, and with the exception of a few hundred dollars, the whole amount was returned to the place from whence it had been robbed exactly one week from the time it had been taken away. Gray was convicted and branded in the hand. He afterwards confessed the whole, and the manner he had pursued to effect the robbery. The bank paid the reward, purchased the freedom of the black man, and sent him to Philadelphia with directions to change his name.

N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

### BANK BOBBERY.

We are indebted to the polite attention of the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser for the following information:

#### ROBBER OF THE CITY BANK TAKEN.

The mystery which has hung over the robbery of the City Bank for a week past, and excited so much of the public attention is at last solved.

On Saturday night about 12 o'clock, Justice Hopson, High Constable Hays, assisted by some Police officers, arrested a man named Edward Smith, at a Boarding House corner of Broome and Elm streets, in whose possession was discovered a small travelling trunk filled with Bank Notes, which, on examination, was found to contain \$185,738, and proved to be the identical money stolen from the City Bank. The balance \$63,303 (including the doubloons) is yet missing.

Smith is the very man, who was suspected by the Police Officers from the very first, and they were actually on the look out for him. Some of this man's previous acts have rendered his character notorious. He is said to be the individual, who some years ago committed the great robbery of \$7,000 sterling from a mail coach in England, and compromised with the Bank for \$9,000, with which ill gotten gain, he arrived in this country some 6 or 8 years ago. He is believed to be the same person who took the money from the iron chest of the steam boat Chancellor Livingston, last fall on her passage hence for Providence, which money was afterwards discovered secreted amongst the baggage—and this same man was one of those who recently robbed the store of Mr. Schenck in Brooklyn.

By way of a cover to his crimes, Smith has for some time kept a small shoe store in Division street—a few days ago he changed his lodgings, and took up his residence in the house above alluded to, under the assumed name of Jones. We understand that his strange conduct in relation to his trunk, first excited the suspicions of the landlord and induced him to communicate his suspicions to the police, which resulted in his apprehension.

Smith was taken to the police office this morning, where he underwent an examination—but he refused to give any satisfactory answers—the money was safely deposited in the bank.

Among the money found, is the whole amount belonging to the Morris Canal Company, and the principal part of Messrs. S. & M. Allen's.

U. S. Telegraph.

Cotton is down to 5 a 71-2 cents. The news from England which we give below, has produced this effect. The letter which we have seen from Charleston, and the prevailing opinion here, assign this unexpected step in the English policy to a retaliatory spirit against us. That England should at last have grown resentful of the legislative war which we have been so long waging against her, is but natural. Woe to the cotton planter.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]  
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.  
DUTY ON COTTON, &c.

By the Br. ship Mary Catharine, Capt. Holt, arrived last evening from Liverpool, we have our files of English papers to the 15th February. We have also been favored with letters from Liverpool of the 13th and 14th, which communicate the important intelligence that "the British government is going to put a duty of 1d. per lb. extra on the import of Cotton from all parts of the world." The Chancellor of the Exchequer opened the ministerial budget on the 12th. In his speech upon that occasion, in which he details his plan for the reduction of old and the imposition of new taxes, he says, amongst other things, "I intend however, to propose that a tax of 1d. per lb. shall be laid upon raw cotton imported into this country, and a drawback also of 1d. on all cotton goods exported." Our readers are referred to our commercial head for additional information on this interesting subject. Telescope.

### The Opposition To Government.

There is no use in disguising the fact that Ministers, in accomplishing their task (Parliamentary Reform,) will need all the support of the people. There is already, it is said, an opposition party formed, very powerful in numerical force, in the House of Commons. The plan of operations of this opposition is to place at the

head of a Ministry Sir Robert Peel, or some other Minister who will limit his reform to the extension of the franchise to a few large towns—to do something in the name, but as little as possible in reality. Whether such an opposition shall be successful, depends in part on the courage and sagacity of the Ministers themselves, but chiefly on the feeling manifested by the people. If the people are indifferent, it assuredly will succeed. It is not enough for the people to be friendly to Reform—if they are lukewarm friends, for its opponents will not be lukewarm enemies. Wherever there is a feeling in favor of Reform, that feeling should be expressed by a petition. Let all points of difference, which are not essential, be kept out of sight, if it possible: but at any rate let us not, for the sake of concealing these differences, conceal the existence of the opinions in which we all agree. London Globe.



APRIL 11, 1831.

A rebuff has been given to the high and confident hopes of the National Republican party in the recent decision of the Supreme Court upon the Georgia and Indian question, and the Presses in its service are exerting all their ingenuity to conceal this blow from a quarter in which all their hopes and prospects were concentrated. They feel its force and are unable to disguise the alarm which it has spread in their ranks. They begin to render up excuses for the decision of the Supreme Court, and deny for the Court the absence of all jurisdiction in the case, whilst they declare that it was only in the manner required that they had no right to interfere. Is it possible then that the combined wisdom and learning of Wirt and Seargeant was inadequate to track out the proper course which should be pursued in bringing this important question before the Supreme Court? If the Court had not original jurisdiction of the case in the manner in which it was brought to its notice, will the humanity, the philanthropy, which have been excited in the bosoms of those gentlemen who so generously volunteered in defence of the violated rights of the Indians, not prompt them to adopt the proper manner to secure a favorable decision for them? Surely they will not relax their efforts for mistaking the manner in which the question should be brought before the August Tribunal. But let us examine the grounds of the decision of the Supreme Court and see whether the judgment as pronounced was bottomed upon any error as to the mode of prosecuting the rights of the Indians before the Supreme Court. If we have rightly comprehended its decision a disclaimer is made of all jurisdiction on its part to interfere in the dispute between Georgia and the Indians. The Court does not hint that it was any error in form which prevented a decision for the Indians. The Court took a higher ground, that of the Constitutional power to interpose its authority. The Court reasoned thus—that the judicial power under the Constitution only extended to cases or controversies "between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects," wherefore the Indian Nation not being an independent or foreign State in the sense contemplated in the Constitution the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction whatever. This reasoning does not imply (if we have given the substance of it correctly as we found it in a condensed report of the decision) that the Court made any equivocal decision of the case. The Court denies that the Indian Nation in its relation to our government is an independent or foreign State, but that it is dependent for protection upon the United States, and stands in the same relation to them that a ward does to his guardian, and therefore the Court can not entertain jurisdiction of the case. This is a positive declaration disclaiming the right to decide the question in any shape. To illustrate the position assumed by the Court that the Indian Nation is not an independent or foreign State, it refers to the language of the Constitution which lays down the rule for the apportionment of representatives and direct taxes among the several States of the Union, "according to their respective numbers," wherein it is said, "it shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons." This is the clearest indication of the light in which the framers of the constitution viewed the relation of the Indians to the United States. It is a complete recognition of the right of the States to extend their laws over the Indians. If the States taxed them, which they would have no right to do if the idea of sovereignty had been annexed to their condition by the Constitution, then they can be computed in the calculation of "the numbers of the respective States." True it is, that a State within whose limits the Indians reside is not constrained to extend its laws over them. It is entirely optional with them—the right to do so is conceded by the Supreme Court without reservation. But there is additional evidence afforded in the Constitution of the United States of their true condition and exact relation

to our government. In the provision made in the Constitution for "the regulation of commerce," it is declared, that "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribe. Here are three separate divisions of the powers with whom Congress is authorized to regulate commerce, which would have been entirely unnecessary if a distinction had not been made between the three enumerated classes. The Indians in that clause of the Constitution are not regarded as a "foreign Nation" nor as a "State," but unlike each, wherefore it was argued by the Judges, very correctly, that they could not entertain jurisdiction of the case. Disguise it as they will this is a palpable bit at the constructive doctrine of the National Republicans. It is a triumph of State Rights over consolidation from a source from which we little expected any countenance. We congratulate our friends upon the auspicious appearance of things in the political horizon. The Oracle and Sibylline books have been consulted, and the prophecies all favorable to our cause. With unity and concert success must attend it.

It is with sincere regret that we acknowledge the necessity, imposed upon us by our duties to the community, which we feel under obligations to fulfill in all cases, to speak to the disparagement of so august a body as the United States Senate. We would much prefer in this instance to make our remarks personal, but justice to the most prominent actors in the scene, inasmuch as the resolution which is to be made the subject of our remarks was adopted by the Senate, impels us to speak collectively and not individually. A committee was appointed during the late session of Congress by the Senate, to enquire into and report whether any legislation was necessary to give greater effect to the Post-Office Department—whether any obstacles existed in its present management which might be removed with advantage to the country, and whether some new regulations might not be adopted which would secure the greater safety and more speedy transportation of the mail. These were the objects, we presume, contemplated in the Resolution under which a committee was appointed to examine into the Post-Office Department. But to do those justice whom we are about to censure, we will admit the resolution in question conferred upon them all the authority over the Post-Office Department which the Senate can constitutionally exercise. Under this Resolution of the Senate which we have mentioned, what did the committee do? They went into an examination of the conduct of the Post-Master General from the time the Post-Office Department was entrusted to his management to the then present moment, and undertook to accuse the Post-Master General of *Fraud, Malversation and Corruption*. Was this not transcending the limits of their authority as well as that of the body whose committee they were? Has the Senate any authority to enquire into the conduct of the Post-Master General and pronounce upon accusations against him until he is regularly impeached by the House of Representatives? Was not this a most reckless and unjustifiable invasion of the rights of a co-ordinate branch of the national Legislature, whose duty it is to prefer impeachments against the officers of the government when they have been guilty of impeachable offences, as either of the charges made against Mr. Barry were? The Senate of the United States undertook to accuse Mr. Barry and to sit in judgment upon his case. How illiberal, how ungracious, does this look in so august a body, admitting that the power annexed does strictly belong to it! None but tyrants and oppressors prefer accusations and sit in judgment upon them. The Post-Master General is an officer of the government and his duties are prescribed and defined by law, if he departs from his authority and violates the law which regulates his conduct he incurs the penalty of the law, and is liable to impeachment. Did we ever know before the constitutional judges of an officer to descend from the judgment seat and seek for materials whereon to found an accusation against him? The annals of civilized country furnish another instance. What a disgrace to the country is this unexampled departure from the honor and dignity of the highest tribunal known to the laws of this Nation! The enquiry is made by the committee into the charges preferred against the Post-Master General—they examine evidence, documentary and oral—they are forced to come to some conclusion in order to report the result of their investigation—a charge of *Fraud and Corruption* is deliberately preferred in the Senate of the United States against the Post-Master General by the same persons who will be his judges if impeached! How can this be reconciled with the supposed attributes of a Senate, Justice, Honor and Dignity? Political rancor has drowned the voices of these noble qualities in man, and their contraries have usurped their places in the human bosom. That the Post-Office Department has not been as well conducted as it might have been, from some cause or other, we will readily admit. But where is the room for all this tirade of abuse which was heaped upon the Post-Master General in the United States Senate? Where is the necessity of accusing a man in this denigratory manner without affording him an opportunity to be heard in his defence? If Mr. Barry is found guilty of any of the charges made against him upon a regular and constitutional trial, let him be dismissed. None will murmur at the



...of the law. We are disposed to believe that Mr. Barry can, at any time, acquit himself of all the accusations of his enemies of a criminal character. His moral character is irreproachable. But the anxiety of reputation is violated with as much unconcern and with as little remorse by the opposition to the present administration as the 'it were to be lost and restored at their pleasure. We hope that the legislation of the Senate will never again be impeded by the repetition of such disgraceful proceedings.

In the prospectus which preceded the publication of the first number of the "WESTERN CORONET," we announced to our patrons our determination to enlarge the paper several times beyond its present bulk. We have purchased a press in fabric of near double the dimensions of its present magnitude, and hope we shall add to our subscription list as many subscribers as will recompense us for the additional expense we have been forced to undergo. In a district of country which can boast of the richest soil, the most healthy climate and of great intelligence among its inhabitants, it becomes a matter of pride, not less than of utility to support a respectable Journal of equal dimensions and respectability with those of the other States of the Union.

But other and greater considerations must urge this important matter upon the people of Western Carolina. Its population will not give place to any for fidelity and attachment to the Union; for a resolute and unshaken support of the Constitution, and for the most hallowed and inviolable reverence for the rights of the States. With these principles for their cynosure they were guided to the West in search of the Hero of New Orleans whose views were congenial to their own, to administer the affairs of the Nation. In your estimate of him, in common with the rest of your fellow-citizens who gave him their support, you have not been mistaken. He has fulfilled his trust with fidelity, and you can say to him "well done good and faithful servant."

But this is a crisis which demands your most zealous and active co-operation. The President, in right of his legitimate authority, has caught the downing constitution by the fore-top, and has lifted it almost lifeless from its sinking state. If he is sustained by the people we may confidently trust in its future preservation. That the most powerful exertions will be made to displace the present chief Magistrate, there now remains no doubt. The friends of the "American System" will stretch every nerve to its utmost tension to elect the most vindictive enemy of Genl. Jackson, and the most stubborn and inflexible opposer of every thing which tends to strengthen and confirm the liberties of our common country. If our enemies are active, does it not behoove us to be equally so? It is our duty as good citizens to labour for the good of the Republic, who enjoy under its mild and indulgent sanction the blessings of equal laws and equal privileges.

Since we have assumed the mantle of public servants, we have not been unemployed—we have not frittered away our time. Had that been the case, we should have passed even still farther than we have through life without any notice—without any opposition of savage men and cruel gripe. We grappled with the enemy and forced him to unloose his hold. But he is not subdued. He is only resting from his toils. We must prepare to meet him again. Let the friends of the present administration, the advocates of free trade and the supporters of the reserved and unceded rights of the States lend us their efforts and we shall feel strong.

The great bone of contention between the two parties, is whether the government shall be administered upon the principles recognized and established by the constitution—whether the government shall become one grand consolidated machinery, or whether the States shall preserve their supremacy and thereby maintain our civil and political independence. As the one or the other party, holding these principles or their opposites, shall become predominant no will our freedom be secured or lost forever. We have laboured to preserve the supremacy of the States. We have contended for all those powers to be exercised by the States, which are not specifically surrendered by them to the general government.

Give us your support, and if we can do any good we shall be amply compensated. Let it be your pride—Let it be your ambition to be surpassed by none. Shall it be said that because we are ardent and uncompromising in our devotion to constitutional liberty, we ought not to receive the countenance and support of our fellow-citizens? It is not only an insult to your free and independent spirits, but it is a reflection upon your honored forefathers, who, with the enthusiasm of freemen, placed their feet upon the tyrant's neck and exclaimed, "Sic semper tyrannis!"—Thus may the tyrant always be.

The terms of the paper will remain unaltered. We must request our friends to do what they can for us.

The Superior Court of Law and Equity for this County commences its session this morning, (Monday.) The Hon. Judge Swain presides.

"A Parent" was received too late for publication this week. It shall have a place in our next.

The Editor of the United States Telegraph is entitled to the confidence and support of the Republican party of the United States. Some of the eleventh hour converts to our cause now find it to their advantage to detract from the valuable services this paper has rendered the Union thro' the unceasing efforts of its Editor, who has large claims upon the gratitude of the patriots of the land. We admire him for the recent evidence he has given us of his independent and consistent course. Had his support of Republican principles been venal and mercenary he might at this moment have been in the entire confidence of the Executive. But he nobly refused to advance or promote his pecuniary interests at the sacrifice of his principles and his country's good. We marvel not that he has incurred the displeasure of the Secretary of State and that the hirelings of this cabalistic aspirant are making the most powerful efforts to curtail the patronage and influence of his independent, republican Journal. We say to the Editor of the Telegraph, move onward in your original course—be guided by your principles alone—give your support to every measure of the administration which bears the sanction of the constitution, and you may then bid defiance to your enemies and detractors. What is the house of Amos Kendall, & Co. trading under the firm and in the name of Kendall, Van Buren, Cambreleng and Hamilton? Of what materials is it composed? Do they not trade upon a borrowed and spurious capital. Do they not carry on a contraband trade? Can they prosper under such circumstances? Do not yield your veneration for the constitution to your love and respect for General Jackson. Oppose every infraction of the Constitution even tho' it be under his administration, and you will be rewarded for your firmness and patriotism. We have opposed some measures of the present administration—not that our dislike for the Secretary of State has had any influence upon our movements—not that we feel any resentment towards the President for his unfortunate difference with the Vice-President—not that we love General Jackson less, but the Constitution more.

The Globe, to which the coalition prints pretended that the republican party are reduced by the impatient ambition of Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Green, is altogether a fiction, emanating from their own eager wishes to realize something in such event. "To give the readers of the Globe a full opportunity of seeing how groundless such assertions are, how hopeless are such machinations of a bankrupt and desponding party—made up of the malcontents of all crafts, trades, and professions—we contrast under our political head, the firm, judicious, and orthodox remarks of many conspicuous Editors of the Republican party, with the sickly and caputandum bagatelle of General Green's new allies. We have neither the room nor the disposition for comment on such a disparity of good sense on the one hand, and frivolous imbecility on the other."

The above paragraph is copied from the Globe of the 26th of March. We had hoped that the Editor of that paper would conduct his Journal in a respectable and dignified manner. Under this belief we have spoken favorably of the paper, notwithstanding we differ from the Editor very materially touching a late important event, in which disclosures have been made degrading to the Secretary of State, but we regret to find that it is following in the wake of the Courier and Enquirer, one of the most abusive and disreputable prints in the Union. The late Editorial essays, which are written by Amos Kendall, (there is no mistaking his autograph) are of the character and tone of the above. In the paragraph which we quote, there breathes much of the ungrateful and reptile spirit which has been attributed to Amos Kendall. It is well known that he is indebted to the casting vote of the Vice-President for the appointment he now holds under the Government, and yet he makes a stab at the reputation of his benefactor in every number of the Globe.

We had hoped too that reliance might be placed upon its statements. The following one is certainly erroneous, and the Editor of the Globe knows it. "To give the readers of the Globe a full opportunity of seeing how groundless such assertions are, how hopeless are such machinations of a bankrupt and desponding party—made up of the malcontents of all crafts, trades, and professions—we contrast under our political head, the firm, judicious, and orthodox remarks of many conspicuous Editors of the Republican party, with the sickly and caputandum bagatelle of Gen. Green's new allies. We have neither room nor disposition for comment on such a disparity of good sense on the one hand, and frivolous imbecility on the other."

We speak with candor and without bias when we say that respectable republican prints have supported Mr. Calhoun in the late correspondence as well as Mr. Van Buren—for they, alone, seem to be the objects at which all the Editorial anathemas are hurled. Gen. Jackson appears to be totally forgotten in their warfare, and we appeal to the columns of the Telegraph to bear out in the denial of the correctness of this statement in the Globe, and to corroborate the assertion which we now make that by far the greater portion of the respectable Journals which are in the interest of the present administration sustain the cause and conduct of Mr. Calhoun, as well as a large majority of the opposition presses. The Globe must be reduced to extremities when it is forced to quote from the Alexandria Gazette, et id omne genus, to make out its array of "public sentiment."

We have heard it stated that before our appointment would be conferred upon Mr. Cameron, the late Editor of the Fayetteville Journal, a promise was extorted of him by Mr. Van Buren that he would not dispose of his Press to any person or persons hostile to his interests. We mention this to ask if it is possible that there is any truth in the report? Can Mr. Van Buren have been guilty of the enormity of using the Executive patronage for the buying up the Presses of the country? It has been suggested to us upon several occasions that this was the constant practice of the Secretary of State, whenever an opportunity presented itself. We hope for the credit of all parties concerned that this report may be incorrect. We ask for light upon the subject. It may be that the new Editors can let us into the secret, or disabuse the public mind of its present impression, which is running counter to their interests in this quarter, that they have connived at this act. We disclaim all intention to make any attack whatever upon the new Editors, whom we have every earnest as gentlemen, and would not have surrendered their principles to advance their pecuniary interests, far less is it designed to injure a man who is not now before the public, and therefore must necessarily be deprived of many proper occasions to defend himself.

The recent proposition in England to impose an additional duty of one penny per pound upon raw cotton has reduced the price of that commodity from 5 to 7 1/2 cents per pound. Whether this ought to be the result or how long it will depress the price of the raw material we are unable to determine. We make some extracts from the Charleston and Columbia papers.

We learn from the most unquestionable authority that from SEVENTY FIVE to ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of Gold (the precise quantity not known) were lately found upon a tract of land in Mecklenburg county, about twenty miles East of Charlotte, belonging to two gentlemen in Virginia, whose names were not recollected by our informant. Several pieces weighed from EIGHT to TEN POUNDS.

## Cabinet Making BUSINESS.

THE subscriber, grateful for the past patronage which he has received from an enlightened public, solicits its continuance and hopes by his attention to business to merit it. He has in his employ a number of first rate workmen and a good supply of plank and other materials, which will enable him to execute all kinds of work in the above business on the shortest notice, with neatness and durability and on the most liberal terms. His shop is one door above Mr. Jones' Tavern where he would like to receive the commands of his customers and friends. WM. R. HUGHES.

N. B. One or two journeymen of steady habits wanted at the above business. W. R. H.

W. R. HUGHES, also, continues to carry on the Windsor Chair making Business in all its various branches at his old stand. He keeps constantly on hand a large supply of well made Windsor chairs both GILTED and PAINTED which he will sell low for Cash or Country produce.

**Sale of Land for Taxes.**  
WILL be sold for cash at the Court House in Salisbury on Monday the 16th day of May next, the following tracts of land or so much thereof as will satisfy the Tax due thereon for the years 1828, and 1829.

340 Acres given in by Joseph McConaughy for Betsey Locke.  
116 Acres given in by Henry Verble, 64 do do by Humphrey Linster, 100 do do by James Townsley, 100 do do by Joseph Agle, 106 do do by Robert Huland, 106 do do by Wm. Rainy, 312 do do by Mathias Swisher, 113 do do by Macoy Gillespie, 146 do do by Wm. Foster, 31 do do by Eli Campbell, 100 do do by John Dickey, 84 do do by Samuel Luckey, Sen. for Armsted Luckey.  
130 do do by James Cowan Esq. for John Cowan dec'd.  
Sold by F. SLATER, Stg. April 9th 1831. 671

## Notice.

On Tuesday the 19th of April, (being the Tuesday of our county Court,) I will sell at Public sale, at the Court House in Concord, a negro man, the property of John E. Mahan, dec'd.  
N. B. All persons indebted to said dec'd who do not settle their accounts at or before our April court, may expect to find them in the hands of an officer for collection.  
ROBT. MCKENZIE, Ex'r.  
March 30th. 1831. 2167

## WANTED.

TWO or three Journeymen at the Cabinet making business of steady habits, and skill in the business, can obtain good wages and constant employment by application to A. BUS AND GEO. FRALEY. Spf Salisbury, Jan. 25th, 1831.

## A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, North Carolina, April 1st, 1831.

Bethard Allen John Allen Wm. Allen R. R. Burckhead John B. Bird Stephen Bailey Michael Brown Daniel Biles Louis Keeler Hiro of Hu Brundley Joseph Baringer William Barber Mr. Dunbelle Duncan Campbell George Caughanour Call Campbell Mary Cope Phillip Cope Rev. Briton Caper David Caughanour Thomas Craige John Carlton or Thos. Christopher James Davis Benj. F. Duncan Ford Dyurnett Clement Dismukes Samuel Davidson Mary Dent Abraham Early Mary S. Edwards Charles Fraley John Freeman Herman Fisher A. E. Foster or Hy. Ellis John Goode Henry Goodman Francis Gibson Charles J. Gee John C. Gorvon William Gray Leonard Garver Joseph Grange Christian Gregory Orlando Hurd Thomas Huff Daniel Huff Wm. B. Hawkins Thomas Hatcher Jesse Holmes Saml. Hughey Henry Hill Williamson Harris	Sam Junies John Johnston William Jossey Achilles Jeffress Rev. Wm. G. H. Jones Ralph Keeler David Knapp James Keeth Charles F. Lippard Henry Lippard George Lingle Eleanor Leach Matthew B. Locke Fulton Lodge Frederick Miller John Mathewson Dibrah Mason Robt. H. Moody Felix McCruan George Miller Tobias Miller Moses Owens Phillips Owens Priscilla Peeler William Plaster Job Pool N. H. Rountree Dr. G. A. Rose Robert Reynolds Charles E. Rothe Henry F. Robinson Charles A. Savage J. Stickney William P. Stockdon Catharine Smoot Saml. Smith Jacob Stirewalt John Smithel Benton Starke Catharine J. Smith George R. Swink Rebecca Smith Mija Smallwood Gerhard Sholenburger Adam Troutman Elizabeth Travis Thomas Todd Saml. D. Tompkins Wm. E. Troy E. A. Torrence, Esq. Daniel Verble Fanny Winders Joseph Williams Charles Woolner Philip Yost.
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## A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office in Lincoln, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1831.

Jacob Arnts Frederick Arnts Miles Abernathy Benj. Abernathy John Bookout John Beate Francis Baily Capt. Beam Henry Beanie David Bailey John Biles Jacob Burns Jephias Barringer Matthias Clark Joseph Carpenter Daniel Coonrad Henry Cauble John Cook Capt. Cline Eclair P. Coulter Henry Den David Den Soliman or Frederick Deitz Peter Edleman William Fulewider Samuel Pavel John Goodson Jeremiah Goodson Robert Goodson Robert Givens Elizabeth Huggins Jacob Hovle or David Ramonier Henry Hase Michael Herman Jacob Hase David Henkel Mary Hinfutible Oliver Holland David Huit Mr. Hynes James Hinsel Jacob Hayle Eli Johnson Mr. Isard Jacob Keener Joseph Kiser Jacob Link George Lewis Cheancy Law John Litch John Lefever John McGinnis Gilbert Milligan Benjamin Miller Elihu Moffat	Robert Mendenhall Wallace McDonald James McClung Mary Perkins John Pollard Barney Peale Joshua Powell Jacob & J. Plunk Jacob Plunk Jacob Reinhardt D. Ramsour Michael Rudani George Reinhardt Henry Rudani, sen. John Reinhardt Col. John Ramsour John Roberts Adam Reep Michael Reep William Richards Christopher Riser Jesse Robinson Henry Rudani John C. Smith Lemuel Sanders Arch Spray George Seagle Mr. Speagle Peter Stamey Abraham Smith Daniel Seagle John Stines Adam Seagle Mathew Stroup or Robert Wilson Philip Stuford W. Sullivan Edward Sanders John Stamey Peter Smith Peter Seapoch Baith. Thomson Jacob Thornburg Daniel Troutman Margaret Vandike Wilkins Wilman Isaac West Coonrad Weaver Mary Wilkison Joseph Willis Frederick Williams James Witherspoon Lindsey C. Weaver John Wacaster George Wacaster. 3168
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## A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Morgan, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1831.

Bouchelle John E. Brown Wm. Barnes Solomon Bascum Ezekiel Craig Dr. Wm. J. Conley Allen Cashien, Stage Driver Davis Jas. Duckworth John Elliott Thos. Miller John English Isaac 3168	London John Martin James D. McGinsey Dr. John P. W. McGinsey Col. Wm. 3 Poor Edwin Penland Elizabeth Stickney Jeremiah Stacy Rev'd. James Betoar Adam Jr. Whitney Sarah Watson Sarah 3169
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## FOR SALE.

A Negro woman who is a good house servant, and a child about 18 months old. Enquire of SAMUEL REEVES. Salisbury, April. 2 1831. 647

The Members of the Jockey Club are requested to meet at the Court House, on Tuesday evening of April Court, at the ringing of the bell. 2166

## A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1831.

Henrietta Alexander Jacob Barringer Nasham Bonham John Barringer John Bain Jacob Boston D. H. Bryon John Clark Thos. Carter David Coulter Jas. Davis Miss Jane Dixon Wm. O. Fleming John Furr John Gibson George A. Gray Wilson Goodnight Henry Goodman Jacob Goodman John C. Hayn Abraham Holtzman Ross Justice Valentine Kestler John Long Jacob Leonard Wm. Lowden John Lison Mathias Litcher Thos. Morley John McKenzie George Medlin Catharine McKee John Means Abraham Misenhamer George McFairland Miss Julia McKensie John Neider	John Noel B. P. Oaks Moses Osburn Nathan Phillips Henry N. Pharr Robert Pichler John Pelt Mrs. Louisa Phifer Nathaniel Peberworth Wm. Parham Mrs. Sarah Pharr Miss Ruth L. Keel Rev. John Roberson John Kidenhour John Kidenhour Joseph W. Rogers Dani. D. Kidenhour Ezra James Handman Aron Kidenhour Thos. Reebard Marcus K. Reese Miss Sarah Stirewalt Secretary of Stokes Lodge 3 Martin Stogh Miss Nancy Stewart Jacob Stirewalt Hiram Smith Peter Troutman George Tucker Bryant D. Thomas Isaac West Joseph M. Webb Ismael Williams Edwin Willford Dr. Alex. Wilcox 3168
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## A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Statesville, N. C. on the 1st day of April, 1831.

Moses Alexander William Averit Jacob Beaton Elizabeth Ballard Adam Troutman Newton Crawford Ezra Chambers F. Caldwell Thomas Chiley Hubbard Causey Geo. F. Davidson Mrs. Naomi Ellis David Gray Robert S. Gray Rev'd. D. Gould Samuel T. Houston Miss Margaret Hart Mrs. Elizabeth Hart Mrs. Horton John Hall Mathias Harbey Maxwell Hall Mrs. Nancy M. Johnson Mary King Henry B. Kelly William King Mrs. Mary Long Daniel Lewis Dyson Lovelace Zadock Leach Mount Moriah Lodge James F. Moore John Mayhaw Joseph W. Mardock 3168	John Morrison (Hart) Abner McHenry James L. McKee Hugh L. McKee Nurdoock McKay James Nicholson John Norwood James Nichols Joseph Oliphant Daniel Pyle Robert Phillips William J. Phillips Elihu Palmiste Norman Pittbons Rev. William Quellan Rev. William Richardson John Reynolds Mrs. Nancy Reid Eli Ramsour Charles Shelton Joseph Scroggs John Stuart William Stevenson David M. Stevenson Rev. Mr. Talley Robert Vick Isam Welch Christian Weimer William Warren David Waddle Rev. Hugh Wilcox Aron Woolworth Thomas Woods Mrs. Margaret Watts W. KERR, P. M.
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## Notice.

PURSUANT to an order of Rowan County Court, made at February Session 1831, I shall expose to public sale on Friday the 13th of May next at Mocksville, Rowan county, six Negroes belonging to the Estate of Robinson, Dec. for the purpose of making distribution among his distributees. F. SLATER. April 5th, 1831. 5170  
PRICE ADV. \$1.50.

## \$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from my plantation near Cheraw, on the night of the 3d instant, a black horse, 6 years old, about 16 hands high, white hind feet, shod before, and shoes recently taken from his hind feet, is a pleasant saddle horse, and when moving holds his tail a little to the left side. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the rogue and the return of my horse. 3168  
K. C. DUBOSE.

## Last Notice.

ALL those who are indebted to Philo White for subscription to the Western Carolinian, or by book account are requested to come forward and make payment by the 1st of July, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. My shop is one door from John Murphy's Store, where I can be found at any time. JAMES B. HAMPTON, Agent. Salisbury, March 8th, 1831. 631f  
N. B. Agents are requested to make returns of what they have collected as soon as possible. J. B. H.

## HEAD QUARTERS, Salisbury, March 28, 1831.

THE Officers composing the 1st Division of the 63d. Regiment of the Militia of N. C. are hereby commanded to appear at the Court-House in Salisbury on Friday the 32nd April next at 10 o'clock, A. M. equipped as the law directs, for drill. By order of the COLONEL. 4167  
B. CRAIGE, Adj.

## Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at \$3 50 per ream, a few reams at \$2, and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 47



## PORTRY.

### WILLIAM PENN'S TREE.

The following stanza were written by the celebrated William Penn of Liverpool, on receiving (during the late war) from Dr. Rush, an inkstand, made of a piece of the Elm, under which the Founder of Philadelphia concluded his treaty with the Indians. This tree was blown down in 1812.

From clime to clime, from shore to shore,  
The War-dread raised his hateful yell,  
And midst the storm that realms deplored,  
Penn's hallowed tree of concord fell.  
And of that tree, that never again  
Shall spring its reviving influence know,  
A relic of the Atlantic main  
Was sent—the gift of foe to foe!  
But though no more its ample shade  
Waves o'er beneath Columbia's sky;  
Though every branch be now decay'd,  
And all its scatter'd leaves be dry;  
Yet, 'mid this relic's sainted space,  
A health-restoring food shall spring,  
In which the angel form of Peace  
Shall stoop to dip her dove-like wing.  
So, on the Staff the prophet bore,  
By wondering eyes again was seen  
To dwell with life thro' every pore,  
And bud a fresh with foliage green;  
The wither'd branch again shall grow  
And o'er the earth its shade extend—  
This—the gift of foe—  
Become the gift of friend to friend.

## NEW YORK WHOLESALE FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

### COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of A. G. & F. COCHRAN, and have taken the extensive premises, 132 Pearl Street, for the transaction of the general Fancy Dry Goods business.

A. G. COCHRAN,  
PERCIVAL COCHRAN.

New-York, Sept. 21st, 1830.

### A. G. & F. COCHRAN

HAVE now on hand, such an assortment of Fancy Goods, as they believe is not surpassed by any other in this country, in variety and selection, comprising the following articles in Canton, French, Italian, and Fancy British Goods:

Blk. and Col'd. Italian Lustrings, imitation, plain and changeable do.  
Blk. Col'd. and changeable Gros de Naples, Fig'd. do. in great variety.  
Col'd. changeable, blk. and blue blk. Marcellines.

4-4 Blk. and Col'd. Bombazines.  
Grape de Lyons, plain and fig'd. Mandarin.  
Nain and Fig'd. Poppins, Algerines, Palmerynes of the newest styles.  
French Prints and Ginghams, and Foulard Muslins.

Pongees and many other articles for Ladies dresses, Spitalfield, and Pongee Flag and Bandanna Hdk'ns.  
Gos de Naples, Gauze and Crape Hdk'ns, and Scarfs.

Blk. and Kid Stocks, and Fancy Cravats, Black and Colored Italian Cravats, Imitation, do. Buck, Beaver, Silk and Horse-skin Gloves, Gros de Naples and Gauze Garniture Ribbons, Cap and Belt do. of the newest styles, English and French Silk Hose, and 4 Hose.

Embroidered and Open work do, Lioen Cambrics and Cambric Hdk'ns, Black and Colored French Crapes, Worsted Harege, Brown Cote-pate, &c.  
Sewing Silks, Twists, Braids, Fancy Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, &c. &c.

They will also have an extensive assortment of Lace Goods, consisting of English Bobbinet Gimp and Thread Laces and Edgings, Cape Capes, Felermes, Chemisettes, Black and White Lace Veils and Showls, with a complete assortment of 4-1 5-4 7-4 and 8-4. Thibet and Merino Shawls, Cashmere and Merino Long Shawls, &c.

A. G. & F. COCHRAN have selected their stock with a particular reference to the Southern and Western markets, and as they will add to their assortment constantly as fresh goods arrive, their stock will be kept up throughout the year. All of which they now offer for sale at low prices and on the most liberal terms, and most respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Orders will be promptly executed with care and fidelity.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1831. 1266

### Kyles & Meenan

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are now opening their fall supply of

## GOODS

which will be found, as usual, large, fashionable and cheap

Broadcloths, Groceries,  
Cassimeres, Cutlery,  
Cassinetts, Quennware,  
Hats, Domestic,  
Shoes, Calicoes,  
Saddlery, Silks, Sattins,  
Stationary, Ribbons, &c.  
Salisbury, Nov. 2nd, 1830. 431

### Fifty Dollars Reward.

## LOST.

A Calf Skin Pocket Book containing upwards of One Hundred and Thirty Dollars in Cash, together with Notes and Receipts and accounts and some Judgments, on the Road leading from William Hendrick's to Thomas Brown's or from Thomas Brown's to Douthet's Mills. The Book was lost on the night of the 10th or morning of the 11th instant. Any person finding it, and returning it to the owner shall receive the above reward. JOHN A. MERONY.  
February 13th, 1831. 4915

## Store to Rent, AND Lands to Sell.

I WILL rent or sell the Store house formerly occupied by H. W. Conner and John F. Brevard, Esq. and more recently by myself: situated 2 miles from Beatie's Ford in Lincoln County, on the Yorkville road. Attached to the place, is a comfortable dwelling house, good Barns, Cribbs, a good well and well house, &c. and every other convenience for the comfort of a family, the Store house is 48 feet long and is in good repair for a Store, on this tract there is 423 acres, about 100 acres of which is in good farming order with meadows, &c.

Also, I will sell a tract of Land in the county of Iredell, adjoining the lands of Givens White, Genl. E. Davidson and William McJimsey's white house, containing 423 acres. This is a very fine tract of land and situated in as good a neighborhood as is in the county of Iredell. Also a tract of land situated 3 miles from Beatie's Ford and 1 mile from the Catawba Springs, containing 206 acres, adjoining the lands of Geo. Roby, Rich'd. Proctor and others; this is a good tract of land and in a most excellent neighborhood.

Also, 100 acres on Mountain Creek in Lincoln county, known as the Fisher tract, adjoining Charles Beatie, Thos. McCorkle and others. Negroes will be taken in exchange for the above lands and a liberal credit can be had either by application to the subscriber or to D. C. Foster in my absence. 6170  
W. S. SIMONTON.

Catawba Springs, March 27, 1831.

### Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor, RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop, on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

### TAILORING,

after the newest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice. All kinds of Cutting Out of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style. 15  
Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

### Notice.

AT January Sessions, 1831 of Montgomery County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the Estate of the late Doctor James W. Craig. All persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make payment; And those having demands against the Estate are requested to present them for payment, properly authenticated within the time required by Law, or the acts of Assembly, for the protection of Executors and Administrators and deceased men's Estate will be pleaded in bar of a recovery. BENJAMIN KENDALL, Adm'r.  
Laurencetown, 3d March, 1831. 566

### Administrator's Sale.

HAVING qualified, at July term of Montgomery county court, 1830, as administrator of the Estate of the late Robert Moss, dec'd. I hereby request all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. 6168  
DANIEL HARRIS, Adm'r.

PRICE ADV. \$1.75.

### Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time. Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant, HENRY A. CLINGAMON.  
Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 21

### WAGONERS,

#### Driving to Fayetteville.

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocers and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville April, 1st 1829. 21

### EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.

## A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale his farm, containing 460 acres of land lying on the waters of Back Creek, in this County. There are about 220 acres of cleared land, with many valuable improvements upon it. There is a substantial and convenient dwelling house, in good repair, with a first rate barn. The only motive which the subscriber has in selling his land is a strong desire to emigrate to the West. All persons who may wish to purchase a good productive plantation would do well to call and see the premises where the subscriber may be found at any time. The terms of Sale will be accommodated. SAMUEL JETER.  
April 1st, 1831. 651

### State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

Court of pleas and quarter Sessions, JANUARY TERM, 1831.

THOMAS W. WILSON vs. Daniel Ward, Original Attachment Levied on the lands of Samuel Hicks and he summoned Guarshies. It appearing to the satisfaction of this court that Daniel Ward the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the said Daniel Ward be and appear at our court of pleas and quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the court house in Morganton on the fourth Monday in April next, then and there to plead or reply to issue otherwise judgment by default final, will be entered up against him. 669  
Test: JAMES ERWIN c. c. c.  
PRICE ADV. \$1.75.

### State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

February term, 1831.

WM. J. PARKS vs. David C. Martin: Land levied on, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State. On motion, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks that the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and Quarter sessions to be held for the County of Surry at the Court-House in Rockford on the second Monday of May next then and there to plead or reply or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 6169  
JNO. WRIGHT, c. c. c.  
By F. K. ARMSTRONG, d. c.

### State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, FALL TERM, 1830.

JANE B. WHITLEY vs. Jonathan R. Whitley: Petition for Divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant resides without the limits of the State, therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months successively in the Western Carolinian and Miners and Farmers Journal, for him to appear at our next Superior Court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, Clerk of our said Court at Charlotte the 6th Monday after the 5th Monday in Sept. A. D. 1830. 3m/69 SAM'L HENDERSON, c. c. c. l.

### State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, JANUARY SESSION, 1831.

SAM'L STANFORD to the use of Charles Harris' Executors vs. the heirs at Law of William Parks, scifa to charge real Estate. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Ezra Parks one of the heirs at Law of said William Parks, lives without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury, to be and appear at the next County Court of Cabarrus, to be held in Concord on the third Monday in April next, to show cause, if any, why the plaintiff shall not have judgment of execution against the real Estate of Wm. Parks, dec'd. levied on or judgment will be entered according to scifa. Witness, JAMES G. SPEARS, 6167  
c. c. c. c.

### State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

February Sessions, 1831.

EDWD CRESS vs. Christian Goodman: Attachment Levied on one half Lot on main street in Salisbury part of Lot No. 5, and Lot No. 10, adjoining. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan at the court House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead or reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the Plaintiff's demand and costs. 6169  
JNO. GILES c. c. c.

## The Thorough Bred Horse AERONAUT,



WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: At Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays: At Concord, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. The season has already commenced, and will end the 25th July. Seven Dollars will be charged for the season; Five Dollars the Single Leap; and Ten Dollars to insure. Fifty cents to the groom in every instance. Aeronaut's colts are highly promising, being of fine form and size, and very generally resembling their sire, in color, figure and gaiety; being remarkably hardy and thrifty.

Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but I cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance. 641f  
CHARLES L. BOWERS.



MY HOUSE, (the Post office) on the Cross street a few yards north-west, of the Court-House, in Lexington, N. C. is again opened for the reception of Travellers and Boarders. The stables are extensive, roomy and dry; grain and provender of the best, plentiful, and served by good hostlers. The house has many comfortable rooms, serves a good table and refreshments; and the proprietor and his family will omit nothing in their power to make it most quiet and agreeable. 631f  
B. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

### Rich Red Land, for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the West is anxious to sell the plantation on which he now lives lying in the Forks of the Yadkin near Dutchman's Creek, fifteen miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place to Greaves' bridge. There is about 300 acres in the above plantation, all of which is first rate red land. There is a good dwelling house, out-houses, orchard, &c. on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase the above land can have an opportunity of viewing the premises by calling on the subscriber who may at all times be found on the premises. GILES POSTER.  
November 20th, 1830. 461f

### Notice.

WILL be sold on Tuesday of May Court, the House and Lot of Barnabas Krider, dec'd. adjoining the Jail lot, on a credit of Twelve Months, bond and security will be required. 566  
JACOB KRIDER Ex'r.  
March 14th 1831.

### Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.  
October 16th, 491f  
K. P. The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

### State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

February Sessions, 1831.

JOHN MURPHEY vs. Christian Goodman: Attachment Levied on one House and Lot in Salisbury on main street next to the Jail Lot. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of pleas and quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rowan at the court House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next then and there to plead or reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the plaintiff's demand and costs. 6169  
JNO. GILES c. c. c.

### State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

February Sessions, 1831.

DANIEL CLARY vs. Christian Goodman: Attachment Levied &c. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State. Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Rowan at the Court House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead or reply otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the plaintiff's demand and costs. 669  
JNO. GILES c. c. c.

## TAILORING BUSINESS.

### Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING received the latest New-York and Philadelphia Fashions, together with those of London and Paris, and will continue to receive them, from time to time, as they change, and having a number of good workmen, he is prepared to do work on short notice and in first-rate style, and which will be warranted to fit well. Orders from a distance for work, will be punctually attended to. As he is the Agent of Ward of Philadelphia, and of Seguez, of New-York, those wishing to learn the art of Cutting, can apply to the subscriber in Salisbury. BENJ. FRALEY.  
6mt585.

## COWAN & HAGUE.

TAILORS.

THE subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to their Tailoring establishment in Concord, and beg leave to inform them that they have employed a sufficient number of workmen to enable them to do business with the utmost dispatch. They regularly receive the latest fashions from Philadelphia, and hope they will not only be able to turn out work with dispatch, but be also able to turn it out in a neat and elegant style. Their terms will be accommodating, and their efforts to please, unceasing. Orders from a distance shall meet the most prompt attention.

Cutting of all descriptions will be done at their shop immediately on application. Concord, Feb. 11th, 1831. 581f

### SADDLERY.

HILTON and Oakes of Concord will give constant employment to four or five Journeyman workmen at the Harness and Saddle making business. Liberal wages will be given. Feb. 17th, 1831, 591f.

### State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, SPRING TERM, 1831.

JOHN MOSS and others vs. William and wife Mary: Petition for the Sale of the real Estate of Robert Moss, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian printed in Salisbury that the defendants appear at our next superior Court of law and Equity to be held for the county of Montgomery at the Court House in Laurencetown on the first Monday in september next then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Test: JOHN CHRISTIAN, c. r. c. PRICE ADV. \$1.75. 6161

### State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, JANUARY SESSION, 1831.

SAMUEL STANFORD to the use of Isaac J. Thomas vs. the heirs at Law of William Parks. In this case it appearing to the Court that Ezra Parks, one of the heirs at Law of the said William Parks lives without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury to be and appear at the next county Court, of Cabarrus, to be held in Concord on the third Monday in April next, to show Cause, if any, why the plaintiff shall not have Judgment of execution, against the real Estate of Wm. Parks dec'd. or Judgment will be entered according to scifa. Witness, JAMES G. SPEARS, 6167  
c. c. c. c.

### State of North Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

February term, A. D. 1831.

ISAIAH COE vs. Henry Sater: Original attachment. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, Upon motion it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry, at the Court House in Rockford on the second Monday in May next, then and there to plead or reply or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 669  
JNO. WRIGHT c. c. c.  
By F. K. ARMSTRONG, d. c.

## \$40 REWARD.

RUNAWAY in May last, a negro man named Jacob, about 33 years old, five feet ten inches high, very black, quick spoken and person walk, has a scar on his left leg. Any person delivering him to me near Salisbury, shall be paid \$40, or \$25 if confined in any jail so that I get him again. ARCH'D. O. CARTER.  
January 1st, 1831. 521f

### JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.